REPLIES TO VEST

SENATOR PLAT ON OUR RIGHT TO ACQUIR: TERRITORY.

SAYS IT IS LEYOND QUESTION

SENATOR TELLIR TO SPEAK ON THE VEST RESOLUTION TO-DAY.

Senators Not Agreed on Necessity for Sending a Commission to Cuba-Several Speebes Were Made the Menragua Can I Bitt.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.-The senate had a busy day and there were several important speeches. Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, spoke against the Vest resolution, which declares hat the United States has no power to acquire territory. He said that the power of a nation to acquire territory was as itherent as its sover-The United States had the right to govern such terriory in the best posslide manner until he people of the ac-quired lands were capable of self-govern-

Mr. Proctor, of Vernont, and Mr. Hale, of Maine, exchanged (ivergent views upon the subject of a commission of senators to visit Cuba. Mr. Prodor thought such a committee was necessary, while Mr. Hale said he thought it would be in extremely had taste and useless

The Nicaragua cana bill was up during the last part of the day and Senators Ber ry, Allen, Hoar, Caffety and Morgan dis-

Mr. Teller, of Colorato, gave notice that to-morrow he would address the senate on Mr. Vest's anti-expansion resolution.

in accordance with notice previously given, Mr. Platt, of Cornecticut, addressed senate, opposing the resolution offered by Mr. Vest

Mr. Platt's speech was a constitutional argument, maintaining the legal right of he United States to acquire territory, saying he did not propose to discuss the policy of expansion nor the features of the government we might establish in any foreign territory we might acquire. Expansion, he said, has been a law of our na tional growth, the mainspring of our national development, and added:
"I shall maintain that the United States

has shown a great capacity for government in all trying times and under many trying conditions and that it is capable of meet ing any emergency likely to arise. I shall centend that the United States is a nation, and as such possesses every sovereign power not reserved by the constitution to the state or to the people themselves; that the right to acquire territory was not re-served, and that, therefore, the right is an inherent right-a sovereign right, a right to which there is no limitation. I shall show also that in certain instances this inherent sovereign right is to be inferred from specific clauses of the constitution

Mr. Platt then launched into a constitutional argument, quoting extensively from authorities treating of the question, and also declared that in the annexation of the Hawaiian islands, the entire question of this government's right to acquire foreign territory was considered thoroughly and that the senate had settled it satisfactorily

The United States, said he, have the right to acquire territory in all ways that are conceded to other sovereign nations of It might become necessary, in the inter-

ests of commerce, or some other interest, for the United States to acquire territory in Africa.

organize a state from such acquired territory and admit its inhabitants to citizen "Suppose," he continued, "that the senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) secures the passage of his bill for the construction

of the Nicaragua canal (and I pray he may) and it should be deemed necessary for the United States to acquire a strip of land along the route of the canal of 2.500,-000 acres-I think that is the amount suggested-can we not take it? "If we take it, what clause of the con

stitution, directly or impliedly, says we must organize the acquired territory or confer citizenship upon the people who

Mr. Platt declared that Chief Justice Taney's opinion in the Dred Scott case was a "mere dictum" and that it was too late in these days to resurrect the Dred Scott decision as a basis of constitutional action on the part of the United States.

In response to a question from Mr. Allen, Mr. Platt said that he did not think there was any limitation on the part of the United States to acquire territory. "As complete as the power of Russia, for instance, in such matters?" asked Mr.

"Yes; the right to nequire territory is an element of nationality; and I do not believe there is any obligation to give to the people of the acquired territory the right of self-government until such time as they are fit to exercise that right. If we believe the people of a country acquired are not fit for the government of themselves, it is our duty to give them the most liberal government they are empable of ac-

may to the point where they will be capable of self-government. The constitution does not confer the right of suffrage." He went into this point at length, citing the fact that women and children are cit-izens, but don't vote; that neither do citzens of the District of Columbia; that in Massachusetts those who could not read and write could not vote; that other states denied suffrage in part. It was, he said, a

cepting and to educate them as best we

matter of state regulation. Mr. Hour asked Mr. Platt whether he deried the doctrine that governments deriv-ed their just powers from the consent of

erled the doctrine that governments derived their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Mr. Platt replied that the consent of all those governed was not always necessary. When he first became a voter, he had to pay \$1.3 for real estate in order to receive the privilege of voting.

In conclusion, Mr. Platt said he could not understand the sentiments or motives of those who wished to circumscribe the powers of the nation.

Why, he asked, should we belittle those powers of the nation.

Why, he asked, should we belittle those powers or strive by subtleity and sophistry to hamper the progress and growth of the country. Rather than pursue this course, why should senators not wish the hailon God speed in its mission of extending our free institutions as far as possible?

As for himself, he knew our people to be a liberty loving and a right doing people, and he had no misgivings that any administration of the United States would fall in its duty toward the people of any acquired territory. He had faith in the government and faith in its future, and had no disposition to condescend to carping criticism or craven fear. He had not lost confidence in the doctrine that right makes might, and with a nation guided by that principle, as he believed this nation to be, there could be no doubt that it would dare to do 1:s duty havely toward any people which might fall within the limits of its jurisdletion. It had been only a little more than a century since the liberty beli had proclaimed the signing of the constitution and it was not for us now to declare that we cannot proceam liberty to any land one foot from our original shores.

"Oh! For the faith of the fathers," he exclaimed

the occasion of a short explanation Mr. Proctor,

veloped stern resistance from Mr. Hale and was the occasion of a short explanation from Mr. Proctor.

The senate then took up the Nicaragua canal bill and Mr. Berry, of Arkansas, spoke upon his amendments to the measure. He announced preliminarily that on general principles he was favorable to the construction of a canal across the isthmus and he had been so for many years before he felt that such an enterprise would promote the interests of the Southern states; but always contended for its construction by the government of the United States. He had been hopeful on this account that it might be possible to eliminate the Maritime Canal Company from the question entirely. He had voted against granting the company a charter in 188. Still he said, Mr. Morgan insists that this accomplishment is out of the question at present. If this be true, the question now was whether the work of constructing the canal would proceed under the name of the Maritime Canal Company or be suspended entirely. In this connection he also took into consideration the additional fact that another company's should secure the concession from Nicaragus. to take effect immediately upon the expiration of the Maritime company's grant hence it seemed difficult to get away from corporation interests, but he hoped before the final votes all corporate interests would be eliminated and in view of this fact he had considered it desirable if not incumbent upon the senate to make the pending bill as perfect as it could be made, and it was to this end that his amendment had been made.

He did not commit himself to vote for the bill even if his amendment were adopted, but would determine that question when a vote was reached.

Mr. Berry then explained the provisions of its amendments.

ine one eyen it his amendments were adopted, but would determine that question when a vote was reached.

Mr. Berry then explained the provisions of his amendments.

Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, followed Mr. Berry, He was not opposed to the canal scheme, he said, because he antigonized certain features of the hill. One of its most pernicious features would be eliminated by the adoption of the Berry amendments, namely the bond feature. He was opposed to the provision for the adjustment of the claims of the Maritime Canal Company. He wanted the government protected from all loss and all possible fraud and peculation by that company.

Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, at the request of Mr. Turner, who was unavoidably absent, read the latter's motion to postpone the consideration of the bill until January 10.

Mr. Hoar said he thought the canal

the consideration of the bill until January 10.

Mr. Hoar said he thought the canal should be built at once.

While senators did not know what the canal would cost, they knew enough to know that its construction was necessary for the protection of the commercial relations between the two coasts of the United States. The canal, he insisted, should be built by the government.

Mr. Morgan maintained that the concession of Nicarague and Costa Rica was not forfeitable next October.

Mr. Morgan said that the Berry amendments for financing the enterprise were more acceptable to him than the proposition of the committee.

He predicted that the United States would secure at least 5 per cent dividends topon its investment and drew a glowing picture of the use to which the funds could be put.

At 5:15 p. m. the senate went into executive session and at 5:25 p. m. adjourned.

RETALIATORY MEASURES.

Movements on Foot in Both House and Senate to Give Germany Tit for Tat.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.-The agricultual appropriation bill, reported to-day, contairs a retailatory clause authorizing the secretary of agriculture to inspect imported articles dangerous to health, and also authorizing the secretary of the treasury to exclude such articles. The restriction is designed to apply to a large number of articles imported from foreign countries. The clause is as follows:

"The secretary of agriculture, whenever he has reason to believe that articles are being imported from foreign countries which are dangerous to the health of the people of the United States, shall make a equest upon the secretary of the treasury for samples from original packages of such articles for inspection and an an-

ury for samples from original packages of such articles for inspection and an analysis, and the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to open such original packages and deliver specimens to the secretary of agriculture for the purpose mentioned. And the secretary of the treasury shall refuse delivery of any goods which the secretary of agriculture reports to him to have been inspected and analyzed and found to be adulterated or otherwise dangerous to health."

Senator Mason, of Illinois, to-day introduced in the senate a resolution directing the committee on agriculture to inquire into certain legislation, pending oefore the German relebstag, calculated to prohibit the importation into Germany of American sausages and other meat products, and directing the committee, should the legislation become law, to report immediately a bill to require the inspection of sugars, meats, wines and other food products which are imported into this country from Germany. The resolution went over until to-morrow. It is as follows:

"Whereas, it has come to the attention of the people of the United States that there is pending in the German relebstag legislation which is calculated and intended to prohibit the exportation of American sausages and other meat products into Germany; be it therefore

"Resolved, That the committee of agriculture be herewith instructed to inquire into such legislation and, if the same becomes a law, that said committee is instructed to report forthwith a bill to require the Inspection of sugars, meats, wines and all other food products which are imported into this country from the German empire."

SOME WESTERN BILLS.

cenator Cockrell and Congressman Cowherd Both Introduce Messures in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.-(Special.) Senator Cockrell to-day introduced a bill au-thorizing the Arkansac & Choctaw Railway ompany to construct and operate a rail way through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, Indian Territory, also a bill to extend the time three years from next February, for the construction of this line in the Choctaw nation, a distance of seventy-five miles.

Mr. Cowherd, in the house, introduced a sill to revise and re-enact a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the dissouri at Lexington, which expired in the

Isst.

In the house, Mr. Stephens, of Texas, has introduced a bill authorizing the St. Louis, Tecumseh & Lexington Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through Oklahoma Territory, beginning at Stroud, O. T., and terminating at Lexington, the time for completing the line being fixed at four years from the passage of the bill.

Representative Curtis is able to leave his room and will participate in the delibera-tions of the house within a few days.

THE CUBANS CELEBRATE.

Enthusiastic Exercises Held in Ratification of the Evacuation of Marianao.

HAVANA, Dec. 19 .- The Cubans on Sunday celebrated the evacuation of Marianao on invitation of the alcalde, Senor Gomez de la Mauza. Every street was decorated de la Manza. Every street was decorated with American and Cuban flags intertwined and at several points were erected triumphal arches, bearing suitable inscriptions. Menceal's troops, 400 cavalrymen, paraded the town in the morning. In procession were Generals Menceal, Lacret, Julio Sanguilly and Mayia Ridriguez.

A breaktast was given at noon in the Hotel El Oriente. General Lee was invited to it, but being unable to be present, he was represented by Colonel Arrafield, commander of the First brigade, Second divismander of the First brigade, Second division, and Captain R. E. Paxton, brigad-

adjutant.

The Cubans were most enthusiastic. Among the speeches was one by Julio Sanguilly, who declared that the Cubans look apon Americans as brothers, but whatever might be the consquence the Cubans must be the consquence the Cubans must insist upon absolute independence.

The Spanish authorities have taken strict measures to prevent any disturbances. Strong guards are stationed in every quarter, while special precautions have been taken around the prado and Hotel Inglateria.

"A Wüsser One."

chaimed the signing of the constitution and it was not for us now to declare that we cannot prociaim liberty to any land one foot from our original shores.

"Oh! For the faith of the fathers," he exclaimed.

The conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was agreed to.

The bill granting the right of way through the San Prancisco mountain forest reservation in Arizona to the Saginas Southern railroad, which passed the house on Saturday, was reported by the senate.

Mr. Gallinger, from the committee on general expenses, then attempted to report the resolution introduced by Mr. Proof the senate to visit while the committee of the senate to visit was and report upon the conditions prevailing there.

The effort on Mr. Gallinger's part de-

THEY WILL EXCEED THOSE OF ANY PREVIOUS YEAR.

WILL BE ABOVE \$1,250,000,000

IMPORT RECORD FOR 1834 IS NO LESS REMARKABLE.

Potal Imports Less Than for Any Previous Calendar Year Since 1885-

Balance of Trade Enormously in Favor of United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 .- (Special.) The exports from the United States in the calendar year 1898 will exceed those of any earlier year. Only twice in our history have the exports in a calendar year passed the billion dollar line; in 1838 they will be a billion and a quarter, During the eleven months of 1888 ending with November they are greater than in any full calendar year preceding, the total for the eleven months being \$1,117,681,199, and it is apparent that the December statement will bring the grand total for the year above \$1.250,000,000. The November, 1828, exports were \$129.783, 512, and as those of December are almost invariably larger than those of November, it seems not unreasonable to believe that they will be sufficient to bring the grand total for the year past the billion and a quarter line. Certainly the record for the year will by far surpass that of any pre-ceding calendar year. The figures of the treasury bureau of statistics show that the November exports are not only the largest in November, but the largest in any month in the history of our commerce, while, as already indicated, those of the eleven months ending with November are larger than those of any full calendar year

Of breadstuffs the exports for the elever months ending with November, 1898, are the largest in our history, being \$277,135,341 against \$223,211,617 in the great exporting year of 1892; provisions are for the elever months, \$148,417,850 against \$125,297,007 in the eleven months of 1892. Cotton for the eleven months amounts to \$192,223,291, a figure slightly below that of 1896, though the total number of pounds exported by far exceeds that of the corresponding months in any preceding year, being for the eleven months 3,436,032,504, or, measured in bales, 6,722,283, a larger total in bales or pounds than that of any full calendar year pre-

The import record of the year 1898 will be as remarkable as that relating to its exports, but for opposite reasons, the total mports for the year being less than those of any calendar year since 1885. For the month of November they were but \$52,109. 500, which was slightly less than those of November, 1897, and less with three ex-ceptions than those of any November since 885. For the eleven months ending with November they were but \$579,844,153, while those of the corresponding months of 1897 were \$691,089,266, and those of the eleven months of 1896, \$622,598,896. It is thus apparent that the imports for the full calen dar year 1898 will not exceed \$640,000,000 a sum less than that of any calen-dar year since 1885, and fully a hundred million less than that of the calendar year

With the largest exports in our history and the smallest imports in many years, the year 1898 will naturally show the large est balance of trade in our favor ever presented in any calendar year. The fig-ures for the eleven months show an excess of exports over imports amounting to \$537,837,046, and it is quite apparent that the December figures will bring the total excess of exports for the calendar year ove the \$600,000,000 line, making an average excess of exports for the year more than \$50,000,000 a month, while the highest excess of exports in any preceding calendar year was \$357,000,914, in 1897, and \$324,263,685 in 1896.

With the largest exports of merchandise in our history and smallest imports in many years comes the largest importation of gold in any calendar year. The gold imports for the eleven months ending with November are, in round terms, \$150,000,000 the accurate figures being \$149,296,370, while no full calendar year save 1896 ever reached the \$100,000,000 line, and in that year the total for the twelve months was but \$104 .-731,259, against \$149,396,370 for the eleven 731,259, against \$149,395,550 for the eleven months of 1898. The effect of this large importation of gold in conjunction with the increased production from our own mines is plainly visible in the increased circulation of that metal. The gold in circulation on December 1, 1898, was \$55,986,513, against \$544,94,748 on December 1, 1897,\$516,729,882 on December 1, 1896, and \$456,128,433 on July 1, 1896. The total circulation on December 1, 1898, was \$1,886,879,594, against \$1,721,081,558 on December 1, 1897, \$1,650,221,400 on December 1, 1856, and \$1,509,725,269 on July 1, 1896.

The following table shows the imports and exports of merchandise and gold in The following table shows the imports and exports of merchandise and gold in each calendar year since 1844, and eleven

TAYLOR RIDDLE IN TROUBLE. Special Session Is Likely to Knock the Pop Chairman Out of His Job.

TOPEKA, Dec. 19.-(Special.) Taylor Riddle is jumping sideways to-night. When he was urging the governor to call the special session he had a personal motive other than to see a railroad law enacted. He wanted to be confirmed as a normber of wanted to be confirmed as a memory the live stock sanitary commission, so that he could hold that office two years longer, though the people at the recent election said they did not want him longer. He finally learned to-night that his office would probably be abolished at the special session. A bill has already been drawn up abolishing the sanitary board, and, instead, creating the position of state veterinarian. It is claimed that the veterinarian could do the work just as well and at one-third the present expense. Now, Riddle, seeing his job about to vanish, is around buttonholing members as they arrive, urging them to pass a railroad bill and adjourn. He is receiving but little encouragement. Those pushing the matter say there is no carthly excuse for maintaining three members of a sanitary board, and declare that the bill abolishing that board will be passed or no railroad bill will go through.

Mme. Patti's Betrothal.

The English and American Gazette, which is edited by a couple of Americans and is the journal of the Parisian Anglo-Saxon colony, speaking of Mme. Patti's engagement, says: "In Sweden, as in most Continental countries, engagements are advertised in the papers in the same manner as births, marriage, and deaths, and the Stockholm papers of Friday last contain in their largest type the announcement concerning Mme. Patti's betrothal, which we were enabled to make on the same day. It ran as follows:

Engaged:

Rolf Cederstrom

Adelina Patti-Nicolini.

Craig-y-nos Castle.
"It appears that Baron Rol Cederstrom visited Stockholm some time ago and received the consent of his parents to the marriage. As we stated on Friday there is a considerable difference in the ages of the 'contracting parties. Baron Rolf having been born in 180, Mme. Patti in 18tt. Mme. has never yet visited Sweden, but it is believed that a part of the honeymoon will be spent there."

CZAR IS DISHEARTENED.

He "Does Not Find Our Civilization Good" and Only Anarchy

Is Ahead. NEW YORK, Dec. 19 .- A dispatch from London says: At the great public confer-ence held Surday afternoon in St. James hall favoring an international ratification of the czar's peace proposition, William T. Stead said that though he could not give the exact words of the czar in a re-cent interview, the substance of what his cent interview, the substance of what his majesty said was as follows:

"I look out over the world; I study our civilization, and I do not find it very good, I see rations all engaged in selzing, or trying to selze, all territory not yet occupied by European powers. I look at the results. They do not seem to me to be good.

"For the native races, what does imperial expansion mean." Too often opium, alcohol and all manner of foul diseases, a great guif between the governed and those who rule, and crushing taxation upon the natives for the blessings of this civilization.

"And for the nations who seize, what does it mean? A continual increase of suspicion, jealousy and rivairy; the heaping up of fleets and armies in order to take part in a scramble with the world, with the result that the army and navy are swallowing up more and more millions that should be used for the welfare of the people and the advancement of the world.

vorld.

"On top are a few very rich and comortable. Down below with an ever inreasing pressure of taxes for armaments
is the great mass of poor people, whose
osition is not very good. There is an ever
necessing multitude of those below with
heir breeding discontent ripening into sofallism and developing into all kinds of
marchy.

their breeding discontent ripening into sochalism and developing into all kinds of
anarchy.

"No, I do not find our civilization good.
Why do we make it so? We have at the
present moment arrived at this stage that
we have put all our very best manhood
in the army. So much is the case that
we cannot mobilize the whole of our troops
in European countries without dislocating
the whole fabric of the social community.
"War has become so expensive that no
state can stand the strain of protracted
war without having to look bankruptey in
the face and we are so perfecting our modcern weapons of destruction that no army
can go into the field without losing so
large a portion of its officers that when
the war is over, even if that army be victorious, the war will have inflicted irreparable loss on the country. What with
disconnection caused by mobilizing, what
with empty exchequer, what with decimated ranks of leading and governing men. I
see nothing before any nation but a terrible heritage of revolutionary anarchy."

HAS A GLORIOUS FUTURE.

A Man Acquainted With Philippines Says Americans Can Conquer the Country With Prudence.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 .- A dispatch from Madrid says: One of the best informed men in Spain on the subject of the Philippine archipelage, having lived in the Philippines for a long time and being personally acquainted with the leaders of the present insurrection, thinks the Americans will not meet with much difficulty in establishing their dominion over the arch-

In regard to the monks, of whom he spoke without animosity, he thought they constituted a power in the country which could be utilized, but their sphere of action, he thought, should be limited to pure-

ly religious and moral functions. "Spain," he said, "has not lost much in spain, he said, has not lost much in losing the Philippines. Instead of a Spanish colony, it was a monastic colony, the enormous profits of which went to Rome, and into the hands of chiefs of various orders which exploited the archipelago. Masonic lodges and Spanish liberal democratic newspapers quickly transformed this kind of learning into revolutionary aspirations and protests against an insupportable theocratic domination. It is very probable that a few schools of the arts and crafts or agriculture would have produced absolutely the centrary results. The powers of the Tagalos in comparison with the Americans is much exaggerated. Againatido and the other chiefs have not behind them a people anxious for their liberty and struggling for it. The hatives who are following Aguinaldo are generally native soldiers, who have been drilled by the Spanish, and Indians who have adhered to the insurrectional movement without any fixed idea of a definite object.

"But principally, there is at the bottom of this insurrection a morbid hatred of the Spanish, who have ruled over them so many centuries with an ill-considered and arrogant domination, and also a hatred of the absorbing power of the monks." If the Americans endow the Philippines with a pradent degree of liberty they will soon be the masters morally and materially of the islands, than which no country ever osing the Philippines. Instead of a Span-

n be the masters morally and materially olony with a more glorious future

DESTITUTION AT HAVANA. Distribution of Supplies From Relief Ship to Relieve This Condi-

tion To-day. NEW YORK, Dec. 19 .- A dispatch from Havana says: The distributing of the relief ship Comal's cargo will begin Tuesday, under the direction of Lieutenant Lange, of the First Louisiana volunteers. Food supplies to the amount of 150 tons have been landed and arrangements will be made with local committees for distri-bution among the poor of Havans.

The World correspondent accompanied
Lieutenant Lange on a tour of the city to ascertain the actual condition of the ne-cessitous poor. At the Mozoro insane asy-lum a horrible state of uffairs was dis-covered.

One bundred and twenty inmates, emaci-One hundred and twenty inmates, emachated and showing every sign of starvation, are now confined there. Six months ago there were over eight hundred in this asylom, but death and starvation have reduced their numbers to about one-seventh

of that number.

The Spanish government withdrew its grant and aithough money was raised for the institution, corrupt oilicials embezzled most of it. leaving the patients destitute. A large quantity of the Comal's food has been handed over to them.

Several tenement houses near the prado, the fashionable drive of the city, were visited. There, crowded in filthy rooms over livery stables, the stench from which filled the atmosphere, lived more than twenty families.

All kinds of sickness was considered.

All kinds of sickness was found and ly-All kinds of Sections to the community of the condition, had but a few hours to live live.

Other inmates were similarly destitute and suffering from diseases bred by filth and hunger. Pinched and wan, they blessed the approach of the American relief with its hope of some alleviation of their misery.

STRIKE PARTIALLY OVER. Men at One Mine Return to Work, but

Still Out.

present to the company as soon as the unmittee can shape them up. Operators

at other mines are expecting trouble of some kind to come up every day and if they get through the busy season without it they think it will be a miracle. The

men are becoming discontented in many places and the operators stand willing to accede to any demand within reason.

He Bent the Circus at Law.

"What a niekname," said one chum to another as they walked down the avenue. "Why under the broad canopy did you ever take to calling her 'Revenge?" "Because she's so sweet, don't you know."

Those at Another Are PITTSBURG, KAS., Dec. 19.-(Special.) The trouble between the Western Coal and Mining Company and its men was ended to-day by the company acceding to the demands of the men, and the miners have returned to work. The miners at Mount Carmel Coal Company's shaft No. 5, Chicopee, refused to go to work this morning because of the unsatisfactory working of the screens. A committee of miners waited upon Superintendent Fletcher last Thursday and asked that new bars he Thursday and asked that new bars he placed in the screens. They were told that he had ordered new screen bars, which would be put on as soon as they could be got here, and he sent instructions to his assistant at No. 5 to overhaul the old bars, so they would work satisfactorily to the miners in the meantime. The committee left, apparently satisfied, and the repairs were made on the screens yesterday. The miners say they have other grievances to present to the company as soon as the

Tickets were sold to more people for a circus at Los Angeles than the tent would hold. A man who had paid \$4 for two seats which he could not get to sued not alone for the reurn of his money, but for \$4 paid out in carriage hire, and he won a verdict for both, with \$6 more to cover the costs of the trial.

PROSECUTION INSISTS THERE IS A GOOD CASE AGAINST HIM.

NO MALICE OR PERSECUTION

GROSS MISUSE OF STATE PUNDS SPECIFICALLY CHARGED.

Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars Turned Over to Senator Quay. Without Interest-Writs of Certiorari Protested

Agninst.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.-District Atorney Graham to-day filed in the prothootary's office of the supreme court the answer of the commonwealth to the peti-tion of United States Senator M. S. Quay; his son, Richard R. Quay, and former State Treasurer Haywood, in which the defendants asked the supreme court for a rule to show cause why a writ of certiorari should not be issued to take up the record of the examination of the case in which the three defendants are charged with conspiracy to misuse state funds on deposit in the People's bank.

True bills of indictment were returned by the grand jury against the defendants and their trial was fixed for Monday, December but on December 10, Justices Green and Williams, of the supreme court granted the rule asked for by the defendants and fixed January 1 as the time for nearing the argument.

The district attorney says that the statement that the defendants could not obtain a fair trial is "scandalous and untruthful and a gross imputation upon the twelve judges of the Philadelphia courts.' and he declares it to be untrue, as charged in the petition, that the prosecutions were inspired by Judge James Jay Gordon, as Continuing, the answer says:

"The evidence shows that public funds of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania for cears have been used by the conspirators for their private and unlawful gain.

"Interest has been allowed by the People's bank on the deposits of money, and paid to the accused in their bank account. and checked out by them along with their own money, in the same account. In other nstances, cashier's checks and drafts have been made payable to the accused for cerain sums of interest on the public money and these documents, bearing the indorse ment of the accused, showing the receipt by them of the interest money paid, are in existence and in possession of the comnonwealth. The books show that hundreds of thousands of dollars of public money deposited in the People's bank, were seapart for the use of M. S. Quay and used by him; and that he was charged no inhundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of stock were bought for M. S. Quay with the money; that whenever he failed to ise his full allowance of public money, thus set apart for him, interest was carefully calculated upon the balance not used by him in the purchase of stocks, and paid torney could not have failed or refused to rocced upon this evidence, and to bring the accused into court to confess or explain this testimony. This respondent acted without the slightest element of malice, prejudice or ill feeling. The prosecution is absolutely under the control of your repondent, and no other person. The aver ment that there is any conspiracy to per-

ecute these defendants is false.
"Respondent respectfully suggests that, if it were true that someone inspired the prosecution, yet, if the prosecution itself is just and well founded, this can in no wise e a defense for the accused.

The answer says it is utterly unimportant and impertment, whether Judge Gordon, as private counsel for the People's bank, had Cashier Hopkins' private letters and that these letters were used for political or other purposes (which averment is de-nied) and constitutes no ground for the order prayed for in the defendants' peti-The district attorney declares that these

The district attorney declares that these proceedings were instituted before Mr. Quay made the personal announcement of his candidacy to succeed himself in the United States senate. Why a legal proceeding should be arrested upon the ground of a defendant's candidacy for office, the district attorney is at a loss to understand, and all allegations to this effect, he says, are irrelevant and immaterial. The district attorney avers that, in seeking trial for these cases, he is doing simply his duty under his oath of office, and that, in se doing, he is not prejudicing and intimidating the general assembly. The prosecution, he says, was based upon "incriminating evidence," a part of which was produced before the committing magistrate and before the grand jury and the prosecution "has no other purpose than they of bringing to justice persons whan was produced before the committing magis-trate and before the grand jury and the prosecution "has no other purpose than that of bringing to justice persons whom the respondent believes have persistently violated the laws of the commonwealth and used the public moneys of the state as though they were part of their own private property."

in closing the answer, the district atextraordinary nature of the one made in the petition in question, where rules are granted accompanied with stay of proceedings that interrupt large and orderly prog ress of the administration of justice lower courts are calculated to do irre parable injury and to make it impossible to successfully prosecute persons of wealth

Disfigured For Life

Almost Entire Face a Solid Sore Tried Everything for Weeks But Kept Spreading Until

Thought There Was No Cure. Tried Cuticura. In Few Days Better. In Short Time Cured.

Our little girl's humor commenced with a Gur little girls numor commenced win-tiny sore on one nostril, but it kept on spread-ing till we thought she would never get it cured. For several weeks we tried every-thing we could get for the blood, both externally and internally, but it kept getting larger all the time, till both nostrils, the upper lip, a part of the lower lip, and up one side to the eye, were a solid sore. We thought there was no cure, and that she would be disagured for life. Finally (as a last resort) we tried CUTICUBA REMEDIES. We used a part of a bottle of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT and nearly a box of CUTICURA (ointment), and followed the direc-tions minutely. After a few days it began to look better, and in a short time she was entirely well, with no scar or trace of the humor. I send you this testimonial, and you may use Mrs. WM. CHICHESTER,

RENEDIES have effected the most wonderful cures of tocturing, disfiguring, humilating skin and scalp humors of infants and children, as well as of adults of every are. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. They are the most speedy, concomical, and infallible skin cure, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times. SPREDY CURE TREATMENT FOR TORYTRING, DISTIBUTION OF HUBBARN WITH LOSS OF HAIR.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAR, centle anominings with CUTICURA SOAR, centle anominings with CUTICURA SOAR CUTICURA SOAR CUTICURA SOAR CUTICURA STANDIUM STANDI

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PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The following pensions have been granted: MISSOURI.

Original-Michael Sechler, Lee's Summit, 38; Will Original—Michael Sechler, Lee's Summit, 36; William Nigh, Francisville (St. Francisville), 36; Michael Billon, Clinton, 36; Samuel Graham, Corder, 36; John S. Kelley, St. Joseph, 36; Joseph B. McLuffin, Mount Vernon, 33; Charles Burgadorf, St. Louis, 340; Increase—Isaac Wilson, Louislanz, 35 to 33; St. St. St. St. St. St. Green, City, 36 to 38; John Smith, Denver, 312 to 314; William F. Troutman, Ethel, 36 to 38; Reissue and Increase—George W. Ball, Leverton, 35 to 319; Original wildows at —Lans Salmon, Dominham, 38.

Green City, 36 to 38; John Smith, Denver, \$12 to 314; William F. Troutman, Ethel; \$6 to 38; Reissue and Increase—George W. Ball, Leverton, 36 to \$19.
Original, widows, etc.—Jane Salmon, Doniphan, \$8; Isabel Brammer, Macon, 38; Anna Hamlin, Elm, \$12. Original—Charles F. Miller, Eldorado Springs, \$5; John Kivits, \$8; Louis, \$6; Frank Kunnelmann, \$8. Louis, \$6; Sraphen L. Cheatham, Odessa, \$8; Henry Roseler, Boenrille, \$8; Charles W. Brown, Akard, \$8; Edmund Hartman, \$8. Joseph, \$6; Joseph Smith, Avilla, \$6; Frederick D. Cox, Walkenda, \$8; Henry Asheroft, Independence, \$8; Dryden Vankirk, Cabsol, \$8; Benjamin C. Nichols, Trenton, \$8; William Grover, Kanasa City, \$6.
Increase—John W. Wilkins, Arcola, \$10 to \$12; Jacob Goodmiller, West Plaine, \$8 to \$10; Moses R. George, Princeton, \$11 to \$24; Charles P. Hicks, Maple Grove, \$5 to \$8.
Reissue and increase—Nicholas Stuber, \$7; Louis, \$8; Sarah A. Burke, Washburn, \$8; Harriet A. Laycock, Lamar, \$8; Priscilla V. Hargraves, Coball, \$8.
Original—Louis A. Brown, Wichita, \$8; John Edgington, Melrose, \$17; Noble P. Leslie, Robinson, \$8; Leadis Wilson, National Military home, Leavenworth, \$5; Nicholas Reignald, Peterton, \$8; Additional—Jeseph Landis, Morchead, \$8 to \$12; Restoration—Jefferson J. Phillips, Holton, \$8. Additional—Jeseph Landis, Morchead, \$8 to \$12; Restoration—Jefferson J. Phillips, Holton, \$8. Restoration and increase—Special, December 8, John Hodeon, Mound Valley, \$4 to \$18. Increase—William D. Kinkend, Jeweil, \$17 to \$24; Jacob W. Robinson, Balleyville, \$12 to \$30; Augustus B. Dotson, Nocebea, \$6 to \$10; Burr, Loar, Fort, Scott, \$6 to \$12; Loavid R. German, Holton, \$6 to \$8; Joseph Walter, Paula, \$6 to \$8. Joseph Bandis, Wirhita, \$8, Anna M. Strait, Poterville, \$18; Bridget Golding, Kannas City, \$8. Original—Justus Fakiner, Kansas City, \$2. Charles Ellisworth, Effincham, \$7. Spencer Biodic, Quenemo, \$12; William J. McColin, Waveland, \$5; Auton Bloch-Hinger, Murcha

Paul, 48 to \$17.
Increase—Peter J. Wetz, Walluls, 26 to \$10; Elisha
Banks, Roxbury, 38 to \$12; Jacob Mozer, Merantewn, 36 to 510.

Relieue and increase—Louis Jewell, Arcadia, \$12
to 520.

Original, widows, etc.—Mattle J. McNeel, Nortonville, \$3; Clara Donaldson, Caldwell, \$3;
OKLAHOMA TERRITORY
Additional—Andrew Edward, Stillwarer, \$6 to 510,
Increase—Jaan N. Elliott, Crescent City, \$5 to 18,
Renewal and increase—James E. Berry, Testimach,
\$2 to 38.

36 to 48.

Intrasse—William T. Fulton, Terkins, 48 to 18,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Original—John Morris, dead, Ardmore, 512.
Special December 8, Sophy E. Walker, Tulsa, 33.

Reversed His Socks.

From the Chicago News.
"I understand that Fred Blakesley and Maude Ashbourne have ceased to be friends."
"Yes, they don't speak to each other "What's the trouble, I wonder?"
"He started to propose to her the other night and had just begun to say that his breast was on fire, when her father turned the hose on him."



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7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS' HAIR GROWER AND SCALP CLEANER

The vicar of Skegby, England, was con-"Why do you let your boy have everything he wants? You are spealing him. You should eccasionally let him anow what self-denial means." "Oh, poor little chap. I want him to have a good time while becan. He'll get married some thay."—Cleveland Leader.

The vicer of Skegby, England, was conducting a marriage where the bride was a regular attendant at Sunday school. When to be was asked; "Will thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?" she replied; "Yes, verily, by God's help, so I will, and I heartly thank our Heavenly Father, who hath brought me into the state of salvation."